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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLI.....NO. 249

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M. Sothern.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CUSTER AND HIS AVENGERS, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, AT 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SARDANAPALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Bangs and Mrs. Agnes Booth. Four Rifle Teams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE ICE WITCH, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.
BURLESQUE, COMEDY, MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
KISSES, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY AND DRAMA at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and partly cloudy.

During the summer months the HERALD *will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.*

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation was quite active on a rapidly declining market. Money was in abundant supply at 1 a 1 1-2 a 2 per cent. Government bonds were irregular. Railroad bonds were weak and a little lower. Gold opened at 109 1-2, and, with sales at 109 3-8 a 109 1-2 alternately, closed at 109 5-8.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL EXPRESS to Saratoga made the last trip of the season on Sunday. In a few days the famous watering place will be deserted, for only the decrepit would be willing to drink the waters on Sunday morning if the HERALD is denied them.

ECONOMY AT NEWPORT seems to have been the rule this season, as will be seen by our interesting letter from that fashionable resort this morning, and from Newport it is likely the practice of this virtue will spread all over the country.

THE VISITING RIFLEMEN are to be duly honored by our City Fathers. If the Aldermen will only consent not to be too prominent in these little displays of municipal courtesy no good objection can be urged against a reasonable amount of junketing.

THE "STREET" was very much disturbed yesterday by the actual failure of one house and the reported failure of a number of others. Individual failures can add very little to the general business depression, and they should not be allowed to affect any but those immediately interested.

EDINBURGH, like New York, is busy unveiling statues. The equestrian statue of Prince Albert and Mrs. Hill's statue of Livingstone have been unveiled there, as our readers are already informed by our cable reports. The story of the ceremonies attending these events is told in detail in another column, and will be found to possess much interest, both in its personal and artistic aspects.

THE RETAIL COAL DEALERS seem to find great difficulty in keeping up prices which will enable them to sell their stock on hand without loss. They are ready enough to rise with the advance but dislike very much to come down with the decline in prices. They ought to remember that their business is tolerated only because it is a convenience and that anything short of fair dealing will make it intolerable.

THE GREAT INCREASE in the attendance in the public schools this year over all previous years may not be an evidence of increased efficiency so much as of the hard times, which have compelled the withdrawal of thousands of children from private establishments; but it ought to prove a great incentive toward making our common schools in every way worthy of their foundation and of the city which endows them.

A DARING BURGLARY was committed in Christopher street yesterday, and one of the burglars was shot, perhaps fatally, while trying to escape. Our citizens are beginning to depend upon themselves, and not on the police, for protection against burglars—a course which seems to have become a necessity. If the criminal in this case had got away unhurt our model police would never have found him, as it is probable they never will find his companion.

MR. TILDEN'S FLOWER GARDEN always suggests itself as a convenient theme when the interviewer begins to talk on a subject upon which the Governor prefers to be silent. At the mere mention of Governor Seymour's name Governor Tilden exclaims, "Excuse me, I want to show my flowers." Four years ago the late Mr. Greeley gave wood-chopping matinées at Chappaqua as part of the tactics of his canvass. Now Governor Tilden exhibits his flower garden when he wants his canvass kept in the background.

Governor Tilden's Peculiarities.

It was commonly and very justly remarked, soon after the two Presidential conventions had met and done their work, that the platforms were not merely unsatisfactory, but of minor importance, and that, under the circumstances of the country and the two parties, the characters of the candidates would probably decide the vote of thoughtful citizens.

Since then one at least of these candidates has been so frequently and conspicuously before the public that we have had unusual opportunities for making a study of those mental traits and peculiarities which would rule his conduct if he were elected President. It is so important to know beforehand what manner of man we are asked to choose to this high and responsible office that the country may be grateful to Governor Tilden for letting it see him at work. The spectacle is as interesting and instructive as the sight of the great Corliss engine in the machinery building on the Centennial grounds. It is the spectacle of a mind of unusual acuteness, working under great tension, and with a fixed determination to achieve its great object—the Presidency. We should be glad to have similar opportunities for studying Governor Hayes also; but he, unlike Mr. Tilden, has quietly confined himself to the performance of his somewhat monotonous duties as Governor of Ohio, and, so far as the public knows, maintains to the present time the attitude of a spectator of the great contest which may make him President; an interested and watchful spectator, no doubt, but not an actor. He wrote his letter without unusual delay, and having flung this out he rests. Possibly events in the next few weeks may bring him out into action of some sort, in which case we shall watch with great interest the traits he may exhibit. For the present we must be content with an analysis of Governor Tilden.

Incessant activity and the most constant and careful attention to minor and petty details in organizing his canvass are two of his most prominent traits. He strikes us as not a restful man, but rather as one who wants to do everything himself. It has sometimes been said that a great administrator should be a somewhat idle man; one given to contemplation and with the capacity to make others attend to details. It is certain that many great administrators have been men unable to master trifling details; and we remember that a shrewd army officer in 1862 prophesied the failure of General McClellan as a military commander because he saw the General one day personally superintending the embarkation of troops at Alexandria—a detail which he ought to have left to his subordinates, said this critic, because a general's function is not to do, but to select agents capable of doing. Governor Tilden is carrying into this canvass apparently that minuteness of organization which marked his management of the State canvass in 1874, when every petty politician in the State received a letter from Mr. Tilden soliciting his efforts; and the attempt was made to ascertain the vote of every precinct, and to drum up every individual voter. But what can be done in one State cannot be accomplished all over the whole of this vast country. Nor can an election be carried by the mere manufacture of public opinion.

We have lying before us, for instance, a broad sheet, one of quite a number, hundreds of copies of which are sent out weekly, from the manufactory in this city, to democratic country papers North, South, East and West. It contains a "New York letter," a column of "editorial matter," and another column of "extracts," and at the bottom is this notice:—

> TO THE EDITOR:—None of the matter on this sheet will be sent to any other paper in your county, nor to any paper in any adjacent county whose circulation will be likely to interfere with yours.
> These sheets will be sent regularly each week, and if not received on the proper day you should notify us how many days earlier or later you wish to receive them.
> This sheet goes to weekly papers only.
> If any portion of the matter sent you is used you will please mail a copy of each issue of your paper to the following address:—W. S. Andrews, box 3,637 New York city.
> [D. W., Th. 2, August 31.]

Governor Tilden has the credit among his friends of this contrivance for supplying opinions to the rural press. He has, perhaps, a mild contempt for the intelligence of the editors to whom he causes these sheets to be sent; but mainly this enterprise is significant of his incessant mental activity, and of a disposition toward what in smaller men is sometimes called "tinkering."

It is another trait of the Governor that he gives uncommon zeal and effort to the advancement of the fortunes of his favorites. As it is possible that he may be chosen President we should be glad to learn that he had intimate and friendly relations with the other leaders of the democratic party; that such men as Bayard, Thurman, Seymour, Randolph, Lamar, Gordon, Morrison, Beck and others of that kind were his chosen associates, his counsellors and friends. Thus we should have the promise of a great Cabinet; and even a man of moderate ability may make a successful administration if only he gathers into his Cabinet the foremost minds of his party, no matter how much greater or abler they may be than himself. But Mr. Tilden seems to prefer respectable mediocrity as his body guard. We would not underestimate such gentlemen as Messrs. Dorsheimer, Bigelow and Fairchild, but it would be absurd to speak of them as the brains of the party. Mr. Tilden has a kindly nature; he evidently likes to advance the fortunes of the young men who serve as his staff, and this is an amiable trait, but it does not give that sure promise of a great and able administration which we should like to have in case he were chosen President. Moreover, this habit of confiding mainly in what might be called a "kitchen cabinet" gets him already into trouble. Had he been on such intimate relations with Governor Seymour as two such statesmen living within an hour's ride of each other should have been he would not have allowed his favorites to commit the Saratoga Convention to so fatal and ridiculous a blunder as that which now makes the democratic party in New York a laughing stock for the country. Had Governor Tilden been less self-willed, less arbitrary, less despotic in details and more apt to survey the general field and to advise with his equals in the party, such a misfortune as he has just brought upon his party could not have happened.

Finally we come to another trait of his, which has long been known to his personal friends, but only of late became publicly conspicuous. This is his morbid aversion to decisive action in important and vital matters. It was this which caused the long—too long—delay in the publication of his letter, and which made that letter, when finally it was wrung from him by the force of ridicule, a very different and much weaker production than was expected of him. While his acute and comprehensive mind is incessantly active in trifles; while his will is exercised in even an arbitrary manner to control unimportant or less important concerns, where he might very wisely abstain from interference, when he comes to the vital step he hesitates, and puts off from day to day, and cannot persuade himself to take the decisive plunge. This is a very serious fault, which, in the opinion of some of his friends, has grown upon him with years. He is like a general who delights in drilling and parading his troops, but who cannot bring himself promptly to the point of actual battle. He is like an engineer who should build a bridge, but when it was completed would hesitate about sending a locomotive on it. With a man less self-willed, more apt to take counsel of other and perhaps abler minds, less ambitious to make himself not only the centre but the sole source of policy, this trait might not matter. Mr. Lincoln was patient and slow to move; but he was also unambitious, and not only called about him the ablest men in his party, but submitted himself constantly to their counsels and influence.

On the whole we think it would be well if Governor Tilden would at once abandon all attempts to manage his party or the canvass. Let him attend to his duties as Governor, and let the canvass go on without further interference of his. If he needs employment for his mind he might engage himself in the construction of his Cabinet and in perfecting a policy which he could present to the country in his first message. To harmonize the conflicting claims of locality, merit and principle in the selection of a Cabinet would give him useful and pleasant employment until November, with the additional comfort that he would have to decide nothing until the following March—if ever.

Progress of the Indian War.

The interesting despatches from our correspondent with the Army of the Yellowstone throw considerable light on the movements of the troops and their wily adversaries in the efforts of the former to overtake the enemy and the latter to elude pursuit. After the junction of the forces of Generals Crook and Terry in what so long proved to be the debatable land between their widely separated camps the Indians became satisfied, no doubt, that they could not successfully cope with the powerful force then moving against them and prudently resolved to withdraw from the scene of their previous successes. It was then that the real difficulties of the campaign began to present themselves to the generals in command, because the Indian retreat was so skilfully managed as to baffle the most experienced scouts in their attempts to discover its direction. The most conflicting accounts were daily coming in as to the whereabouts of Sitting Bull and his band, and it became necessary to make several long and distressing marches before Generals Terry and Crook became satisfied that the ground recently occupied by the hostile Sioux had been deserted by them. Contrary to general expectation the Indians have moved eastward, passing between the camps on the Yellowstone and at the base of the Big Horn Mountains. This indicated an intention on their part to reach the agencies and come in as good Indians for the winter, or to cross the Yellowstone and escape into the country north of that river, where, if they were too closely pressed by the pursuing troops, their retreat could be easily extended into the region north of the Missouri, and, if necessary, into British territory.

Having satisfied themselves as to the movements of the Indians the generals in command transferred their forces down the valley of the Yellowstone River toward Glendive Creek, a tributary of that river, which flows northward into the Yellowstone at about fifty miles below the mouth of the Powder River. The plan of operations now being carried out by the troops is explained in our despatches from the field. General Crook's force has crossed the Yellowstone and is scouring the country between that river and the Missouri to prevent the escape of the Indians westward. General Gibbon, with the main force, has operated on the south bank of the Yellowstone, in the vicinity of O'Fallon's Creek, a stream flowing from the southward into the main river at a point about midway between the Powder and the Glendive rivers, for the purpose of clearing the south bank of Indians. General Terry, with the bulk of the troops, has since crossed the Yellowstone to its northern bank, and is following the Indian trail wherever it turns. It will be seen that the object of this combination is to force the Indians into a *cul de sac*, formed by the junction of the Yellowstone and the Missouri, where they must either fight a losing battle or surrender. But the Indians are on the alert and are watching every movement of the troops. Their scouts are hovering near each encampment and signal to their chiefs whenever a change of position is effected by the troops. There is a possibility, which we do not care to contemplate, of General Crook's force meeting a superior number of the enemy and being roughly handled; but we feel confident that Terry's movements will be sufficiently rapid to prevent any disaster. All now depends on speed. Any delays will jeopardize the success of the new plan; and, while we are by no means certain that the result will be a final discomfiture of the savages, there are still good chances that they will receive a severe lesson from the troops in pursuit.

SPRIGGS is one of those truly good men who appear only once in a century. He has been abused for his "go on and finish the ticket" despatch, but he is good enough to delay his vindication for the sake of the democratic party.

Mr. Seymour's Letter.

The letter of Governor Seymour conveying to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee his absolute and definitive refusal to stand as a candidate cannot be considered as entirely his own. That part of it which avers his insurmountable determination to reject the nomination thrust upon him against his wishes and pressed upon his acceptance with persistent importunity is undoubtedly his own, but the residue of the letter, consisting of a long *concio ad populum*, or pastoral address, to the democratic flock, is the joint production of Mr. Seymour and the party leaders who surround Governor Tilden. When it was found that Mr. Seymour was inexorable to all entreaties on the main point it was suggested to him that instead of a bald refusal he should write a letter calculated to lift the party out of its embarrassment and restore its shattered confidence. He readily consented to do anything which was asked except to take the nomination. He accordingly made the first draft of a letter in the sense suggested, and sent it to Albany by Mr. Magone for examination and revision by Governor Tilden and his confidential advisers. We have no means of knowing what changes, if any, were made in the original draft. It was taken back from Albany to Mr. Seymour for completion, and was put into its final form and given to the public yesterday afternoon. Aside from Mr. Seymour's firm rejection of the Saratoga nomination the contents of the letter are of doubtful paternity. It is not probable that the public will ever have an opportunity of comparing the first draft with the completed letter and knowing what amendments were made in Albany. But we may safely assume that it presents Mr. Tilden's canvass in the light in which he thinks it expedient to have it put in this conjuncture.

Now, the main argument of the letter is not that the democratic party deserves to be trusted, but that, if it succeeds in this election, it will be so curbed and restrained as to render it incapable of mischief. Mr. Seymour points out that the democratic party would only have the President and the House of Representatives, and that the republican Senate would be a complete check on the passage or repeal of any law subverting the recent policy of the government. The success of the democratic party, he says, "will not enable it to pass or to repeal laws without the assent of its opponents in the Senate. The largest share of power and patronage will still be left in the hands of the republican party." This may be a sound argument, but it is a singular lowering of democratic claims. Mr. Seymour assures the country that it will be safe to elect Governor Tilden, because he can do nothing without the permission of his political opponents. In other words, we should have a democratic President in a republican straitjacket. We imagine that the country prefers sanity to straitjackets. If the democratic party deserves public confidence it would be safe to intrust the whole government to its direction; if it does not deserve confidence why should it have control of any branch of the government? The kind of argument which Mr. Seymour puts forth in his letter is a confession that the country distrusts the democratic party and requires some other guarantee than its own character for its good behavior in office. Mr. Seymour finds this guarantee in the republican Senate, which can block democratic legislation and reject every appointment of a democratic President. Mr. Seymour even goes so far as to intimate that President Tilden would remove no republicans from the civil service. "On our part," he says, "we offer our candidates for the Presidency, Vice Presidency and the majority of the House to represent the democratic party in its efforts for reform. On the other hand," he continues, "let the republican Senate and the great array of officials represent their organization." Are we to understand him to mean that "the great array of officials" would be left undisturbed by Governor Tilden? The country would prefer to have this assurance directly from Governor Tilden himself on his individual responsibility. But inasmuch as the Tenure of Office law does not permit the President to make removals (only temporary suspensions) without the consent of the Senate, Mr. Tilden might safely make a virtue of necessity, and declare that he will make no removals for political causes. This would be a step in the direction of civil service reform which could not injure, although it might not help him.

"Daniel Deronda."

We must judge a novel by George Eliot as we would judge a play of Shakespeare's—not so much by its artistic as its philosophical treatment of its subject. Judged by the ordinary rules of art, as is clearly shown in our review this morning, her latest work, "Daniel Deronda," is a failure. Her characters are grandly developed, but in this story their end is unworthy of the grandeur of their creation. It is often so with the noblest tragedies of Shakespeare. Many of his most magnificent play-poems end with a lame and impotent conclusion, the curtain falling upon acts which are without such a "situation" as the poetry would justify. But for all this Shakespeare is none the less the leading genius of all time and of all the world. In the development of human motives, in the correlation of human thought and human actions, in the investiture of her characters with all the fibres and forces, the activity and realism of a creation, she is to modern fiction what Shakespeare is to the drama. In literature the first place is Shakespeare's, of course, but the next is George Eliot's. Richardson and Fielding and the rest of the earlier English novelists were mere story tellers. Sir Walter Scott invested fiction with the charms of history, but his history was only fiction after all. Dickens gave his characters a rude and vigorous personality, but their fun and frolic were always coarse, and the best of them owed their personality even to some catchword or phrase. Thackeray far exceeded the novelists who preceded him and the novelists of his own day in philosophical spirit as well as in artistic completeness and finish, but his philosophy often was only another name for cynicism. In every art except that of construction George Eliot is his equal, and in philosophical insight she is his superior. Though "Daniel Deronda" be a failure as a mere work of art, in those great qualities which made Shakespeare the greatest of dramatists it is the ripest fruit of the noblest genius of the age.

The Servian Defeat.

In the light of the latest news from the seat of war in Servia we see more clearly the nature of that victory over the Turks which the Servians claimed as the result of the conflicts on the right bank of the Morava, in front of Alexinatz. Some Servian battalions, we were told, had occupied on that side the lines previously held by the Turks. For the Servian soldiers to believe their occupation of the Turkish lines in those circumstances the substantial result of their valor was perhaps excusable. It is, however, scarcely credible that the Servian commander did not discern the real nature of the movement on the part of his enemy, of which the abandonment of the lines east of the river, or their partial abandonment, was a consequence; and yet that he did not discern the nature of that movement seems to follow from the fact that his own infantry was passed over the river while his outposts on the west side were engaged. He was, in fact, apparently taken by surprise. Yet the movement made by the Turks seems as obvious as daylight. Alexinatz was in their way on the right bank of the river, and if a man finds his way obstructed on one side the river he naturally inquires what sort of a road there is on the other side, and an inquiry of this simple nature led to the operation by which the Turks got the Servians out of Alexinatz. They rushed at the fortified position in the first place, it is true, and that was simply because in military operations if the valley on one side of the river is alone fortified it is commonly fair to assume that there are some natural difficulties on the other side which render unnecessary the obstacles of military art. But in this case, finding the position on the right bank strong, the Turks slipped over the river in force and overwhelmed the Servians that were on the other side, and, as the result of one battle, were at night in a position which rendered Alexinatz no longer tenable for an army, since they could cut its communications unless Tchernayeff could beat them in the open country. He evidently felt no confidence in his capacity to do that, and retreated precipitately, with his army cut in two. The denial that he has abandoned Alexinatz does not mean that he has not withdrawn his army, but only that he still holds with a garrison some fortified point. Apparently a part of the Servian force has been driven before the victors toward Krusevatz, and is at that place; while another, and perhaps the greater part, has retreated on Deligrad. Perhaps it is scarcely necessary to consider the possibilities of military operations beyond this event, for here they may cease. This battle will inspire the Servian Prince once more with a love of peace; and as the Turks only refused to make peace till the fate of Alexinatz should be decided they now will be prepared to concede reasonable terms. From this point, therefore, the case has a larger horizon, for irrepressible difficulties will attend the making of this peace, and a great war may date from the endeavor; or, if peace is made, it is to be apprehended that it will be rather a truce than the definite determination of the difficulties.

The Democratic Convention To Be Reconvened.

The democratic leaders, having partially recovered from their recent panic, have abandoned—as we felt sure they would as soon as they became capable of cool reflection—their wild and insane purpose to run Mr. Seymour in spite of his refusal. We repeatedly warned them that such a freak of political lunacy would be ruinous, and are glad that they have at last sense enough to see it. The practical effect of keeping Seymour in the field would have been to run Dorsheimer for Governor under a false pretence. The party is in no temper to submit to such a trick. There may be some danger in reassembling the Convention, but even if there should be a display of discord that will be a lesser evil than an attempt to carry Dorsheimer to the Governorship under a false flag. But we do not expect that the reassembled Convention will be turbulent. The recent fright and panic will have a sobering effect. The navigation has become so critical and the danger of utter shipwreck so great that all the factions will consent to take a pilot on board and submit to guidance. The delegates will be coached before they meet, and the destined candidate, whoever he may be, will be nominated within twenty minutes after the Convention is called to order. It is necessary that all the prominent candidates who were before the Convention last Wednesday be withdrawn. We have no doubt that they will voluntarily retire to make way for some democrat "slated" by general consent, and that the new task of the Convention will be smoothly and speedily accomplished, bringing a great sense of relief to the agitated and panic-stricken party. The new nominee will be greeted with a wonderful affectation of unanimity and enthusiasm, and some real joy that the consequences of the recent blunder prove to be no worse.

THE WEATHER.—The movement of the area of low pressure from the westward has been very rapid. It has passed our meridian some five hours ahead of the time predicted in the HERALD, and marked its presence by a sharp rain shower last evening, which, however, did not last long. Two areas, one of high and the other of low barometer, in close proximity, are now advancing toward us, the former over the upper lakes and the latter through the lower Missouri Valley. We will, therefore, experience for a short time decidedly cool and clear weather, which will, however, be quickly followed by a rise in temperature, with cloudiness and rain. The indications in the Gulf of Mexico are unfavorable. A depression is evidently moving westward over the West Indies which will soon be felt in the Gulf. Light rains have occurred in the Middle States and on the South Atlantic coast. The weather in New York to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy.

The Attorney General's Circular.

Attorney General Taft's circular to United States marshals points out to them their duty in regard to the federal election. It is a carefully drawn document, and shows, as our Washington correspondent yesterday foreshadowed, a conscientious desire to be impartial. Its noteworthy feature is the instruction to marshals to call, where they need help, upon the posse of citizens. If anywhere the citizens refuse to act they can blame only themselves if the marshal summons troops.

In his instructions in special cases, however, Mr. Taft is said to be acting more or less on information given him by such men as Senator Spencer, of Alabama. We advise the Attorney General to be a little careful. Mr. Spencer is one of the most experienced manufacturers of Southern outrages to be found around Washington. It has been his business for several years, and a prudent Attorney General would not act on his information without other and very conclusive testimony. Mr. Taft intends, we do not doubt, to do his duty impartially, and we give him this caution only because he has not been very long in Washington and may not know whom to trust.

There are laws on the statute book in regard to federal elections which it is the duty of the federal officers to execute, and these Mr. Taft has pointed out in his letter to United States marshals. It is also their duty not to go beyond the laws, and this the Attorney General will do well to impress upon some of his subordinates. Two years ago, for instance, Senator Spencer called for troops for use in Alabama and got them, and one of his underlings, Perrin, having gone into the woods and shot a hole through his own hat, rushed to the commander of the troops, cried "Ku Klux!" and led a squad of soldiers an exciting chase in the dark for several hours, looking for a "party of armed and disguised men who had attacked him." He told the story under oath last year, and added that, "considering that the troops really believed there were Ku Klux, they behaved with great courage." We hope Mr. Taft will not fall a victim to such fellows as this Perrin.

As for the placing of troops in the Southern States we advise the democrats to accept it as one of those numerous inconveniences which have resulted to them from the war, which they began. Let them determine to keep strict order everywhere, and hold themselves in readiness to put down and punish, by local authority, every lawless act or attempt, and the troops and the United States marshals will not be in their way. The army dislikes very much to have to interfere between citizens in the States. The presence of troops at any point is usually a source of profit to the neighborhood and never an annoyance, and to the law-abiding citizens, no matter what their politics, they will do no harm. It would be an undoubted benefit to the South if such States as Louisiana were carried by the democratic party this fall; but they must be carried by fair play. Louisiana will be so carried we believe.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA on the Schuylkill yesterday the London crew won the first heat over the New York crew, and the Halifax crew beat the famous Paris crew of St. John. In the single sculls the English scullers were all beaten, but as a matter of course the principal interest attaches to the four-oared races. The heat between the Thames and Halifax crews cannot fail to be one of the most exciting ever rowed on this side of the Atlantic.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bluford Wilson is in St. Louis.

Edwin Booth is in San Francisco.

Boston exports more than Philadelphia.

The peripatetic glazier has returned from Put-in-Bay.

Carlyle says that genius is a capacity for taking pains.

Mivart says that modern metaphysics ends in nihilism.

Secretary Cameron left Washington last night for Harrisburg.

Figaro says:—"Distrust fair complexioned women with wide mouths."

Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the New York Hotel.

Baron Blanc, Italian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is speaking for the republicans in Indiana.

Rear Admiral William E. Le Roy, United States Navy, is at the New York Hotel.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, Mass., yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

Secretary Robeson was in Washington yesterday, but left in the evening for Long Branch.

Suicide in England is more prevalent among the educated classes than among the ignorant.

Ex-Governor Gaston is likely to receive the democratic nomination for Governor in Massachusetts.

A Pennsylvania man boasts that by eating five eggs a day he consumed about 20,000 of the oval fruit in eleven years.

It seems that Dr. Mary Walker is still keeping a dairy farm. A Western paper says that her calf has been bitten by a dog.

A Boonton husband goes home at six o'clock in the morning, after the street lights are extinguished, because, he says, it saves gas.

A philosopher in Paris has learned that people who have extraordinarily long first joints on their thumbs are born with homicidal instincts.

Mr. Blenkinsopp says that factory people in England do not wish that the government should provide means of education for their children. They want to "do wi' 'em as they please."

General Sherman will leave Washington on Saturday for Harrisburg, where he will be joined by Secretary Cameron. They will then proceed on their tour of inspection in the West and on the Pacific coast.

Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, who landed with Commodore Sloat at Monterey, Cal., in 1846, has been invited to deliver the address before the Territorial Pioneers on Admission Day.

Dr. Roepell writes a history of Poland in which he reads a lesson to America. He says that the downfall of that country was owing to social intemperance and to both political and judicial corruption.

After patient reading of newspaper evidence it will appear to be morally conclusive that the democrats of Missouri have nominated for Governor a man who, while travelling in a public conveyance, insulted a lady.

Macaulay, in his essay on Johnson, contemptuously criticised Croker; but it is remembered by Lord Althorp, whose biography has just appeared, that Croker in Parliament had previously assailed some of Macaulay's speeches on reform.

General Tom Ewing, who is running for Congress in Ohio, is in favor of the softest money. In 1857, in Kansas, he was a free State man, and became Chief Justice and afterward a Union colonel. His military career was not great. He was once, while in Kansas the law partner of General Sherman. The Shermans married Ewings, and Ewing married a sister of the McCooks. Tom Ewing will be the rag money leader in the next Congress, to which he is sure to be elected. His father was a famous whig and Secretary of the Treasury under several administrations.